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With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

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To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

THOUGH a newſpaper may not be the propereſt channel through which diſquiſitions of this ſort ſhould be conveyed, which may not ſuit the general taſte of your readers, yet as no other publication here offers an opportunity, and you have obliged your late correſpondent with allowing him a place to expreſs his ſentiments on this ſubject, of the greateſt importance to aſtronomy, the tranſit of Venus, I hope you will likewiſe indulge me with the ſame liberty of communicating mine.

To have a clear and perfect comprehenſion of this grand problem, the determination of the ſolar parallax from the tranſit of Venus, is, I will venture to ſay, not a little difficult, as will appear from the confuſed manner in which ſome of the beſt writers have expreſſed themſelves in their very explanation of it. There is not, in ſhort, a ſubject of greater nicety in the ſcience of aſtronomy; and though there is indeed a wide difference between the making the proper obſervation of this moſt intereſting phenomenon, and the application of this obſervation to the inveſtigating the great *deſideratum*, yet is it, I am well aſſured, no eaſy matter to execute the former. It is abſolutely neceſſary that the obſerver have a good clock, perfectly regulated, for the meaſurement of equal time, and adjuſted accurately to the equal time of his meridian; and that the accompliſhing theſe two particulars is not, in practice, the moſt facil piece of work, thoſe who are converſant with theſe things will, I dare ſay, readily allow. And though it is greatly to be wiſhed that as many *good* obſervations as poſſible may be made, and accounts of them publiſhed, yet I am of opinion it is as much to be wiſhed that none but thoſe that are really good may be made publick, and ſuch as Gentlemen furniſhed with a proper apparatus, and who have not been wanting in any point of care or fidelity, can make appear to deſerve credit; and ſhould be deemed of real authority on this important occaſion. It is well known what differences there were in the obſervations made at the laſt tranſit, June 6th, 1761, ſuch as by no means could be reconciled to any hypotheſis whatever of a parallax; and though ſome allowance is to be made for the different powers of the magnifiers of the teleſcopes made uſe of, and different eyes, perhaps ſomething is to be attributed to unſkilfulneſs and miſtake. And there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe that even in ſome common honeſty and fidelity were wanting, witneſs the French obſervers (I cannot at preſent recollect their names) who upon their coming home garbled their accounts, in order, as it ſeemed very ſuſpicious, to adapt them to a certain hypotheſis, and for which they have been warmly attacked by the Engliſh aſtronomers. One might think that ſuch an exhortation as the following would be uſeleſs, yet as it does not appear to be ſo, I cannot help giving it in the words of the very ingenious author: "It is much to be wiſhed that all they who ſhall be deputed to proſecute this curious ſearch in "diſtant and ſequeſtered parts may diveſt themſelves of all pre-"poſſeſſions, that they may have nothing at heart but that which the "world may expect from them, the advantage of real ſcience; "that they may be diligent in their obſervations, and faithful in "their reports, and not ſacrifice the repoſe of their own minds, "or the intereſts of philoſophy, to the credit of an admired hy-"potheſis, or the jealouſies of rival nations." Though the intention of your correſpondent in laſt week's, as well as a former paper, to explain this ſubject, be commendable, that Gentleman will pardon me for ſaying that ſuch an attempt, in that compaſs, can anſwer no other end than ſhow the learning of the writer; for a matter of ſcience, which ſuppoſes a previous acquaintance with the elements of it, cannot be well illuſtrated by recurring at once to thoſe fundamental principles, and propoſing them in the cleareſt manner poſſible, as is generally the caſe. For inſtance, in the preſent, though what that Gentleman has ſaid of parallaxes in general, and the reſolution of Venus's parallax into parallaxes of longitude and latitude, which reſolution is a very nice matter, be juſt, yet to thoſe who are ſtrangers to theſe ſtudies all of it muſt be a language quite unintelligible, and to thoſe that are not quite uſeleſs. But there are two particulars in that Gentleman's laſt piece which are by no means to be overlooked, as they appear to me very erroneous. The firſt is the method propoſed for determining the ſolar parallax, *by obſerving the beginning only* compared with the beginning *to an eye placed at the centre of the earth*, which muſt be the calculated central beginning. Now this method, I preſume, cannot at all be depended upon, except the tables upon which the calculation for the central ingreſs is built can be ſo, which no aſtronomers, as far as I can learn, pretend to ſay, and therefore *no ſingle obſervation* whatever is to be looked upon as ſufficient for this purpoſe: Hence two obſervations made in different places muſt be the only proper method to go upon, with any degree of certainty; for the tables, as plain honeſt Mr. Ferguſon ſays, though they may be depended upon for ſhewing the true *duration* of the tranſit, yet they may not perhaps give the true *time of theſe two internal contacts*, like a good common clock, which though it may be truſted to for meaſuring a few hours of time, yet perhaps it may not be quite adjuſted to the meridian of the place, and conſequently not true to any one hour. The proportion in this caſe will be, as the calculated parallatick difference in time, for any two proper places, is to the aſſumed ſolar parallax, ſo is the real obſerved difference in the ſaid places to the true ſolar parallax.

In this light a good obſervation made here will be, I apprehend, of greater conſequence than this Gentleman has repreſented, which is the other particular I intended to take notice of; for though the difference in time with us here may be, as he obſerves, *too ſmall to determine the parallax with any preciſion*, by his method in comparing it with the central one, yet it is probable it will anſwer well, when compared with obſervations made in other parts of the globe, and therefore it is to be hoped will be carefully, even here, attended to. It is true that the beginning of exterſs ſeems to be generally agreed upon for this purpoſe, though I ſee no reaſon why the moment of total ingreſs is not quite as good; and it is to be wiſhed both may be equally obſerved. Indeed the former has a much greater difficulty attending it than the latter, becauſe there is a previous notice of the ſame during the whole tranſit, whereby the obſerver is very well prepared and prepoſſeſſed for the event, which cannot be for the exterior; and this laſt, notwithſtanding his care to guard it, may eſcape his notice. This therefore will require a painful attendance, and even with it may be unfortunately loſt; but no pains, care, or labour, ought to be ſpared in obſerving this phenomenon, which we, the preſent poſſeſſors of theſe ſublunary regions, ſhall behold no more. That great mathematician Dr. *Stewart*, from the Newtonian theory of gravity, has in a moſt elegant manner deduced the Sun's diſtance from the earth, and that with ſuch accuracy that he thinks it may be depended upon within $\frac{1}{430000}$ of the truth. Should obſervation prove to accord with ſuch concluſions as theſe, previouſly drawn in this manner from that admirable theory, the diſciples of Newton will have reaſon to glory in this freſh atteſtation of nature to the truth of their great maſter's doctrine, which nothing but the moſt perverſe prejudice, or incurable ignorance, will be able to object to. I cannot conclude without remarking how very important thoſe diſcoveries ſometimes become which appear at firſt only matters of ſpeculation and curioſity, and how cautious thoſe perſons ſhould be who do not take pleaſure in ſtudies of this kind to cenſure as idle inquiries thoſe which theirs, charmed with the fair views philoſophy diſplays to its votaries, are making into any of the works of creation. That excellent youth (as he is called by one of the greateſt mathematicians of the age) Mr. Horrox, who was the firſt of men that ever was bleſſed with the ſight of Venus's paſſing over the Sun's diſk, little thought at the time to what great purpoſe that diſcovery would be applied. When Galileo firſt obſerved the ſatellites revolving round the body of Jupiter he did not once conjecture that they would contribute ſo much to the uſe and advantage of human affairs as to furniſh an excellent method for finding out the longitude, which (if tables can be made as accurate for two more facilities as the firſt, and perhaps in time ſuch will be had) will, after all the methods hitherto attempted for this purpoſe, prove perhaps the very beſt. Were there no other uſe in ſpeculations of this ſort but the enlarging our ideas of the univerſe, and improving our underſtandings with the moſt exalted conceptions of the Supreme Being, by whom and for whom all theſe things were created, the ſcience of aſtronomy would be deſerving our attention and regard. In this view let us examine the preſent ſubject: The earth's diſtance from the Sun, as at preſent commonly reckoned, and we are certain the real one cannot be leſs than it, is 82 millions of miles; this is even an amazing diſtance. But ſhould the Sun's parallax prove agreeable to the theory above mentioned not more than 7", the diſtance will be at leaſt, in round numbers, 119 millions of miles; to get an idea of which, if, by a method commonly made uſe of, we ſuppoſe a cannon ball to ſet off from our earth for the Sun, and to travel at the rate of eight miles in a minute, which it is found to do very nearly, it would take up more than 27 years before it arrived there. If we reaſon, in the ſame manner, of the other planets which form our ſyſtem, what an amazing conception does it give us of this, which is only a corner as it were of the univerſe; and if we conſider, as it is highly probable we ſhould to conceive of them juſtly, all thoſe ſtars that twinkle at the moſt aſtoniſhing diſtances as thouſands of thouſands of ſuns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us, at immenſe diſtances from each other, and attended by ten thouſand times ten thouſand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths preſcribed them, and theſe worlds peopled with myriads of intelligent beings, formed for endleſs progreſſion, in perfection and felicity, we are loſt in wonder and admiration. If ſo much power, wiſdom, goodneſs, and magnificence, is diſplayed in the material creation, which is the leaſt conſiderable part of the univerſe, how great, how wiſe, how good muſt he be who made and governs the whole.

X. Y.

To the Printers of the New York *Chronicle.*

GENTLEMEN,

THAT America has been injured and oppreſſed, by ſundry late acts of the Britiſh legiſlature, is a point fully eſtabliſhed in the opinion of every American. So much indeed has been ſaid by the Farmer, and other writers in ſupport of this doctrine, the diſtreſſes under which we actually labour are ſo ſenſibly felt by every inhabitant, and the farther miſchiefs which are threatened are ſo truly alarming to us all, that little perhaps need be added upon that head. Much are we indebted to the friendly hands which have pointed out our danger; but a more important matter remains not ſo fully ſettled, how we ſhall remedy theſe diſtreſſes, how we ſhall avoid impending calamities. There is a method which, if properly executed, would, without all doubt, be effectual; I mean an *univerſal economy*. This, it is true, has been often ſaid, but certainly too little practiſed. It is difficult to practiſe. Luxury has taken deep root among us, and to cure a people of luxury were an Herculean taſk indeed; what perhaps no power on earth but a Britiſh Parliament, in the very method they are taking with us, could poſſibly execute. Their prepoſterous treatment has awakened a ſpirit among us which, if rightly directed, may be of unſpeakable benefit to this country; but the misfortune is that we do not ſufficiently conſider, and yet leſs practiſe, the true remedy which our circumſtances require. What I would with to inculcate on my countrymen (and country women too) is that this is the only remedy on which we can depend for relief, and that without it we are ruined and undone; that if we will only be in earneſt, each one for himſelf, to retrench every ſuperfluity, we may rely upon this alone, in full confidence of ſucceſs, and that without this every other method will be ineffectual. This I ſay is the only way, and the way will undoubtedly be effectual. In this way one prudent matron, by a ſtrict economy at the head of her family, will do more for the good of her country than five hundred noiſy ſons of liberty, with all their mobs and riots. I ſhall, perhaps, give you my thoughts upon this latter conduct in ſome future letter; at preſent I ſhall proceed to ſuggeſt a few more hints, to ſhow the peculiar expedience of economy in America.

Luxury is the bane of a nation, and as ſuch ought to be avoided; but eſpecially ought we to avoid it, as the conſumption of every article of luxury, at the ſame time that it exhauſts our riches, adds ſtrength to the hand that is raiſed againſt us. Senſible, therefore, from indulging in luxury, we ought even to deny ourſelves, if poſſible, the conveniences of life, and reduce our economy within the bounds of the moſt rigid parſimony. The inhabitants of the United Netherlands, when forced by their haughty oppreſſors to throw off the Spaniſh yoke, found no leſs powerful reaſons in their rigid and parſimonious economy than in their military courage; and it is recorded, to their everlaſting glory, that ſuch was their virtuous frugality in thoſe times of danger and oppreſſion their Ambaſſadours thought it not beneath the importance of their character to dine upon the graſs, by the ſide of the canal along which they ſailed, without attendance, or ſo much as a table, on the ſimple viands, bread, cheeſe, and onions, which they carried with them, and with no other drink than water. When I conſider this example, with thoſe of ancient Rome and Sparta, I am fired with the proſpect of the power, the grandeur, and independence to which America (were ſhe but poſſeſſed of this ſingle virtue) might attain, and that ſuddenly, in an inſtant, without ever violating the connection with the mother country, without ever incurring the cenſure of rebellion, or the danger of tumults.

When I cite the example of the United Netherlands, I do not mean to apply it in all its parts to the preſent ſituation of our affairs. I am far from ſuppoſing the oppreſſion under which we now labour (whatever may be feared in future) is equal to what they ſuffered; nor do I apprehend that it is neceſſary, or in the leaſt degree prudent, to think of reſiſting, like them, unto blood. Even victory in this way would undo us. But we are injured, we are oppreſſed, and have little ground of hope for any preſent redreſs, unleſs from our own prudence and virtue. That part, therefore, of their conduct which I have been recommending, we may ſafely, nay we are bound in duty, to uſe. Our brethren at home, at leaſt ſuch part of them as are able to influence our fate, from blind to their own intereſt as well as ours. They cannot ſee, and therefore muſt be made to feel. Happy is it for us both that we are able to effect this, and that moſt completely, by ſuch gentle, ſuch unexceptionable means. It will be our fault, as well as theirs, if the Britiſh empire, in all its parts, be not ſaved from that ruin which threatens to overwhelm it.

CETHEGUS.

A foreign Nobleman's idea of ENGLAND.

ENGLAND is truly the Queen of iſlands, Neptune's ſeat of empire and inexhauſtible arſenal. It is at the ſame time the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Bacchus, the ſchool of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the country of Mars, the reſidence of Minerva, the prop of Holland, the ſcourge of France, the purgatory of the partiſans of ſlavery, and the paradiſe of the promoters of liberty. The women are handſome, but then there is ſomething inſipid about them. Courage ſeems natural to the men, though it is carried to ſuch exceſs as to border upon brutality. The talents of the mind are here in as great, or perhaps greater perfection, than in any other part of the globe; but they engender a kind of preſumption, which greatly diminiſhes their value. Here it is that Fortune may be ſaid to diſtribute her favours without reſerve, but theſe iſlanders are ignorant of the art of enjoying them; the caprices of courteſans are the only objects of their liberality. Their language is a whimſical mixture of almoſt every living tongue in Europe, but it has the advantage of being more copious and expreſſive than any other. In a word, this nation wants nothing to be happy but the knowledge of enjoying their felicity. The inceſſant uneaſineſs and extreme jealouſy of the Engliſh for their rights and liberties have often immerſed them in all the horrours of a civil war, which has brought them within a hair's-breadth of loſing them.

I have been three times in that kingdom, which furniſhed me with opportunities of being well acquainted with this people, and I may aver that it is the beſt calculated country in the world to charm a young man acquainted with the language, and who can afford the neceſſary expenſe; ſo that if the high road to hell is ſtrewed with delight, it muſt neceſſarily be through England.

BOSTON, *May* 8.

LAST Friday the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, legally warned, met at Faneuil Hall, and there made choice of the following Gentlemen to repreſent them in the General Aſſembly at the approaching ſeſſion, the number of voters being 508

The Hon. JAMES OTIS, Eſq;	502
The Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq;	502
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,	503
JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;	505

Previous to the above choice the following vote was paſſed, *nemine contradicente*, viz.

Voted, that the town, before they proceed upon the buſineſs of this day, do make, or order to be entered upon their records, the following declaration of their rights and freedom of their elections, viz.

The Seleſtmen having acquainted the town that they had waited on General Mackay, commander of his Majeſty's forces quartered here, to inform him that the choice of perſons to repreſent the town in the General Aſſembly was coming on, and to claim, on behalf of the town, the full right of Britiſh freeholders and ſubjects upon ſo important an occaſion, founded on the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution; the Seleſtmen having alſo requeſted the town that the General had declared that it was not in his power to march the troops out of the town upon this occaſion, or any further to comply with them in that behalf than by confining the troops to their barracks, which he accepted of. The town, though they receive this reply as a condeſcenſion on the part of the General, in favour of the juſtice of the occaſion, but at the ſame time refuſing the propoſal of their barracks only, and demanding them out of town, as by no means adequate to the extent of their rights, they cannot proceed to the election without declaring their clear and full ſenſe that the preſence of an armed force in the town, during an election or to great an diſtance, is a groſs infringement of their conſtitutional rights; at the ſame time proteſting that their proceeding to an election under ſuch circumſtances wholly from neceſſity, and not to be conſidered as a precedent at any time hereafter, or conſtrued as a waiver in any meaſure of the indiſpenſable rights of Britiſh ſubjects and freeholders to be unmolleſted in all.

informed that the Selectmen were received with politeneſs by General Mackay, who was pleaſed to ſay that he ſhould think himſelf happy in doing every thing agreeable to the people conſiſtent with his duty.

The meeting ſtands adjourned to this morning, at nine o'clock; and as a committee appointed to prepare inſtructions for the repreſentatives will make report, it is hoped there will be a general attendance.

We are informed that the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Cambridge met the 5th inſtant, and made choice of Mr. Thomas Gardner as their repreſentative, and at the ſame time voted the following inſtructions, viz.

1. We expect that you will, to the utmoſt of your power, ſupport, maintain, and defend his Moſt Sacred Majeſty George III. our rightful ſovereign, his crown, dignity, and family.

2. You are to uſe your beſt endeavours that our invaluable charter liberties, privileges, and immunities, dearly purchaſed by our anceſtors, and all the rights derived to us from the invariable law of God and nature, be tranſmitted inviolable to the lateſt poſterity.

3. We apprehend that no power on earth can juſtly deprive us of our eſſential rights, and that no man can be ſafe, either as to his life, liberty, or property, if a contrary doctrine ſhould prevail; therefore we recommend to you a firm, but prudent oppoſition, to all unconſtitutional meaſures.

4. We enjoin that by no means you vote for the draught of any money out of the publick treaſury, unleſs the occaſion be emergent, and warranted by the maxims of equity, the principles of our happy conſtitution, and precedents juſtly reſulting from the ſame.

We hear that his Majeſty, as an additional proof of his regard for Governour Bernard, beſides granting him the dignity of a Baronet, ordered all the fees to be paid out of the privy purſe.

NEW YORK, *May* 8.

THURSDAY laſt ſeven quarters of veal, brought to our market for ſale, were burnt in the Common, by order of the magiſtrates, being carrion.

Ezekiel Ball, an ingenious mechanick, has invented a new machine for levelling the roads with great expedition; it is made in the form of a triangle, with a ſmall expenſe, and is drawn by horſes, cutting off the ridges and filling up the ruts to admiration, and deſerves to be highly recommended to the publick.

At a meeting of the merchants, April 21, 1769, voted unanimouſly, that ſeven Gentlemen be a committee to examine the manifeſts of the cargoes of the veſſels lately arrived, or may arrive this ſpring, from any parts of Great Britain, and to take ſuch other ſteps as they may think neceſſary to determine whether there have been any goods imported contrary to the late agreement of the merchants, and by whom, and report at the adjournment of this meeting; and to make inquiry whether any goods, contrary to the ſaid agreement, have been imported from the other colonies, and by whom, and to make report of the ſame alſo at the adjournment.

A letter from a committee of merchants in Boſton, *to the committee of merchants in this city.*

GENTLEMEN,

"You will doubtleſs obſerve, by the publick prints, that a number of veſſels have lately arrived at this place from Great Britain; and as it is probable ſome perſons here, who are not friends to the trade of theſe colonies, may repreſent to their friends in your colony that the merchants here have broke through their agreement as to non importation, we therefore take the firſt opportunity to inform you that there were very few goods imported in thoſe ſhips. At preſent we can ſay we know of only one parcel of goods, imported by any of the ſigners, that were not allowed to be imported; theſe were ordered before ſigning, and the owner has put them under the direction of the committee. None of the ſhips are loaded; ſome have only coal, grindſtones, hemp, and duck, and others only a few neceſſaries for the fiſhery, that have yet come to our knowledge; but we have had a meeting of the merchants and traders here, to inquire into that matter.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11.

Extract of a letter from London.

"As it ever gives me particular pleaſure to communicate any thing that may tend to give ſatisfaction to the publick, I embrace this opportunity to inform them that by certain intelligence received by Captain Creighton, from a perſon cloſely connected with the Miniſtry, they are meditating healing and ſalutary meaſures for the North Americans."

LONDON, *March* 25.

To the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, *and* FREEHOLDERS, *of the county of* MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,

THE remarkable ſeries of important events, in which you have been of late deeply intereſted, requires that I ſhould ſtate fully to you the motives of my conduct. No private conſideration could induce me thus repeatedly to entreat the freeholders of this reſpectable county to ſubmit to the inconvenience of ſo frequent elections. I am actuated by a higher principle, by duty to you and to my native country. My ſole motive is the hope of eſtabliſhing by perſeverance your title to a free election, which our forefathers tranſmitted to us as an hereditary claim, and our poſterity will demand from us, as the guardians of their birthright, of their beſt inheritance. I find that after miniſterial power has been without ſucceſs exerted in every form of corruption, diviſion, and intimidation, to defeat your rights, another plan is at length adopted, and the vain hope of our enemies now is that you will be tired out by the conteſt, by the increaſing expenſe to which you are compelled. You will however, I am ſure, continue to prove to the world that you are ſuperiour to this mean wretched artifice, unſeduced by corruption, undivided by artifice, and undaunted by every apprehenſion of future vengeance.

I cannot conceive any thing of greater importance to the preſervation of publick liberty than the event of the preſent ſtruggle. The queſtion is whether the people have an inherent right to be repreſented in Parliament by the man of their free choice, *not diſqualified by the law of the land*. This queſtion is now again agitated, in an enlightened age, under a Prince of the Brunſwick line, to whom the exerciſe of this very right gave the ſceptre, in conſequence of the glorious Revolution. It is a right coeval with our conſtitution, and ſtands among the firſt principles of our form of government, which reſerves to the people a third part of the legiſlative power. It began at the very firſt faint dawn of liberty in our iſland, and will ſurvive to the laſt convulſive pang of expiring freedom. It is a part of the original compact between the ſovereign of this nation and the ſubject, expreſſly ſtated in the BILL of RIGHTS, which declares that in this, as well as in the other inſtances enumerated, our *anceſtors, as theirs in like caſe had uſually done*, VINDICATED *and* ASSERTED *the true*, ANCIENT, *and* INDUBITABLE *rights and liberties of the people of this kingdom*, which they CLAIMED, DEMANDED, *and* INSISTED UPON, and the whole legiſlature enacted, *ſhall ſtand, remain, and be the law of this realm* FOR EVER. Parliamentary authority obliges every ſovereign, at the coronation, to ſwear to the obſervance of that and all the other ſtatutes of this realm; and this excellent act declares that *all officers and miniſters whatſoever ſhall ſerve their Majeſties and their* SUCCESSOURS *according to the ſame*, IN ALL TIMES TO COME. This right of the people is no leſs clear by reaſon than by the poſitive ſtatute. There can be no repreſentation but when the greater number to be repreſented have freely choſen a perſon who is legally qualified. A repreſentation without or againſt the conſent of the parties is an inſult to common ſenſe, an abſurdity ſcarcely to be paralleled, an injuſtice and inſolence not to be forgiven.

In my caſe, Gentlemen, the legiſlative power has in no way interfered; a reſolution of only one third part was obtained. The firſt expulſion was chiefly grounded on the pretence of what I had written relative to the maſſacre in theſe fields, which I did from the unpreſſion that bloody ſcene had made upon me. This I declared afterwards at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, in purſuance of your inſtructions: From thence the firſt expulſion avowedly took its rite. I made an appeal to my conſtituents: You approved my conduct, and unanimouſly reelected me. I was then expelled a ſecond time, and no reaſon whatever was aſſigned. The day *after* this reelection the preſent Adminiſtration procured a reſolution *that I was, and am, incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent Parliament*, and that *the late election of a Knight of the Shire for the county of Middleſex is a void election*; but you, Gentlemen, determined for yourſelves, and would not ſurrender your right of choice. By this reſolution the Adminiſtration hath unlawfully deprived you of a right acknowledged to be yours FOR EVER, by an act of the whole legiſlature. To make this caſe, ſo ſubverſive of your right, the more flagrant, it is expreſſly ſtated *that there was not any kind of oppoſition to the election*. I ſtill proceeded, Gentlemen, to appeal again to you, and by your favour my third reelection was as unanimous as the former. I was the next day expelled, with a ſimilar declaration, *that no other candidate was propoſed, and that no elector gave or tendered his vote for any other perſon*. In this laſt inſtance, both the *election and return* are declared *null and void*. This conteſt is now become of the moſt intereſting nature; it is between the preſent Adminiſtration and all the electors of Great Britain. There is nothing perſonal in it; the cauſe is national, and of the firſt magnitude. On this publick ground I will ſtand firm; no danger ſhall deter me from my duty, and while I continue to be intruſted by you in this important concern I ſhall rely on your protection and ſupport. In me you ſhall find obedience to your inſtructions, fidelity, and indefatigable zeal for the maintenance of every right of this free and brave nation.

I am, Gentlemen,
With affection and regard,
Your obliged and faithful humble ſervant,

King's Bench priſon,
Thurſday March 23, 1769. } JOHN WILKES.

ST. JAMES's *coffee houſe, March* 23.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of ——, and John Wilkes, Eſq;

My Lord, and Sir,

IN a mixed company laſt night the ſubject naturally turned on the troubles of the times, and your conduct occaſioned high words. An honeſt Scotſman (for I will believe there are ſome honeſt even of that country) ſtood up ſtaunchly for your Lordſhip, and inſiſted that you would at all times, and at all times be ready to lay down your life in your country's ſervice; while I as ſtrenuouſly took the part of my friend John Wilkes, and declared that he was much more earneſt for his country's good. At length, however, ſince it was impoſſible to ſettle this matter among ourſelves, we determined on this publick method of addreſſing you both to ſettle the diſpute, by anſwering the following queſtions:

Whether you will, or will not, for the quiet of the people in general, and to heal the preſent unhappy diviſions, which you have jointly occaſioned, conſent to be hanged together in one rope until you are dead, dead, dead?

When you have undergone this operation we ſhall have no longer any doubt of the ſincerity of your intentions to ſerve your country, and you may reſt aſſured that ſuch a glorious end will be the moſt convincing proof of your patriotiſm, as in all probability you will thereby ſave the lives of thouſands of his Majeſty's well meaning ſubjects.

I am, my Lord, and Sir,
(Wiſhing you both a ſpeedy period)
An ENGLISHMAN.

March 14. We are aſſured that a certain Duke, previous to his marriage, had ordered two jewellers to wait on his intended bride, to take her orders for eight thouſand pounds worth of jewels, which that Lady refuſed, aſſuring his Grace that ſhe had ſufficient quantity, having received a preſent, from her dear friend the Electreſs of Saxony, of jewels to the amount of forty thouſand pounds. Theſe, added to her own, it is ſuppoſed that her Grace has the moſt of any Lady in England.

We hear that the leaſt ſucceſsful of our theatres has this year cleared twelve thouſand pounds.

At a publick houſe in Drury Lane the landlord ſells a kind of cordial dram which he calls *Wilkes's eye water*, and of which his cuſtomers drink ſo freely that they conſtantly retire *blind* drunk.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, *March* 6.

"On Thurſday evening we received by expreſs, the agreeable account of the ſentence of the Court of Seſſion in the Douglaſs cauſe having been *reverſed* by the Houſe of Lords. As every perſon here, and indeed in Scotland, was intereſted in the deciſion of this important ſuit, the joy that was felt in every heart upon the happy iſſue of it can neither be deſcribed nor conceived. An action brought with a view to deprive the heir of an illuſtrious family of his fortune, his rank, and every thing dear to him in life, upon a collection of ſuſpicions oppoſed to poſitive proof, had it been ſucceſsful, would have overturned the ſecurity that every ſubject of this free country enjoys, for the great privileges of his birthright and the poſſeſſion of his property. By the preſent deciſion, however, the laws of theſe are now happily confirmed. It was a publick cauſe, and the joy has been ſo too. Happy are we that we have a ſupreme court of juſtice to whom we can appeal.

"Immediately after the arrival of the account a voluntary illumination of the windows in the whole town was made, bonefires were kindled in ſeveral places, ſocial meetings were formed to drink Mr. Douglas and other healths. Expreſſes were deſpatched to different parts of the country to ſpread the glad tidings, and in ſhort there was nothing to be ſeen or heard but demonſtrations of joy.

"Some houſes not having been lighted up the mob broke the windows of them, but this was all the miſchief they did. The P—t's J—e C—h's, Lord G—y's, and A—w S—t's, ſuffered conſiderably, on account of their refuſing to ſhare in the general gladneſs.

"Next morning, when the P—t came to the Houſe in his chair, ſome boys and other people having aſſembled at the door as he was going in, occaſioned a joſtling of the chair, which alarmed his L—p very much, from an apprehenſion of their being to proceed to farther acts of violence againſt him; in conſequence whereof two conſultations were held amongſt the L—ds, at which the P—t, S—ff, C—f in chief, and G—r of the caſtle aſſiſted, to conſider of the *inſult*, and the manner of puniſhing or preventing it. For this end two meetings of the F—y of A—tes were called by the D—n, and after the riſing of the Houſe the whole walked in proceſſion through the ſtreets to the P—t's lodging. Two troops of dragoons were likewiſe brought into town, and they patrolled the ſtreets on horſeback the two following evenings, when all was quiet. Guards were likewiſe placed on ſeveral houſes, and at different parts of the city, and, in ſhort, preparations ſeemed to be making for oppoſing a very formidable foreign enemy: in place of which nothing farther happened on Friday evening but a ſecond voluntary illumination, and ſome boneſires, without any noiſe, and on Saturday a large boneſire was kindled on the top of Salſibury Crags. Both nights too the tragedy of Douglas was performed at the theatre, and vaſt acclamations were raiſed upon hearing ſome particular paſſages in it ſuitable to the occaſion.

"The accounts from different places of Scotland are full of the like proceedings. To conclude, this judgment has endeared more to us the happineſs of having a H——e of P——rs, and has rendered contemptible the C—— of S—— and its C——."

March 18. There is a fine new ſhip now in the river, near the Tower, called the WILKES, with the picture of that patriot on the fore part of it, which is ſhortly to ſail for Virginia, laden with the richeſt cargo of goods that was ever ſhipped to that part of the world.

March 20. An eminent phyſician ſaying to Mr. Pingley he hoped he was not hurt by his fall at the King's Arms, he replied no, only he had ſtruck his fore tooth againſt the royal b——'s tooth, which had planted his arms, &c. Say you ſo (ſays the Doctor) then by all means take Doctor Mead's remedy, and go and be dut immediately.

We hear that it was ſeen propoſed within theſe few days, by a late able Miniſter, that the moſt effectual meaſure to quiet the minds of the people would be to give the Duke and Duchy to a popular Gentleman in order to be forfeited, as the contrary would be in the end not only ſyrvilely, but raiſing to keep up that inflammatory ſpirit in the people, who are to conſtitutionally fond of novelty that their preſent pleaſure in liberty muſt evaporate, like all others, long before the time of their leaſe's expiration. Theſe reaſons were thought to ſuggeſt that they were the ſubject of a very late deliberation.

Yeſterday there was a very numerous and grand Court at St. James's, when her Grace the Ducheſs of Kingſton was preſented to their Majeſties. Her Grace's dreſs was very rich, and the diamonds ſhe wore were many in number and very valuable; among which was a fine diamond necklace, a preſent from her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales to her Grace.

On Friday the 20th inſtant Ewerby Hall, one of the ſeats belonging to his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, in the county of Lincoln, was, by the careleſneſs of the workmen who were repairing the ſame, ſet on fire, and entirely conſumed in a few hours.

A Lady of ſome eminence at Bath, ſeeming melancholy for ſome days, the faculty were conſulted; and by the beſt experiment uſual in that diſorder, ſhaving the head, ſhe came at once to her ſenſes. On examining her hair, four pounds of pomatum, one ditto of wool, and another of black paint, were found mixed in it, which it is imagined had occaſioned her illneſs.

March 23. On Saturday a Lady of great diſtinction made a preſent to John Wilkes, Eſq; of a pair of curious canary birds in elegant cages. The inſtant they were ſet on the table before the patriot they began to ſing, but, alas! the chorus was not *ſweet liberty*.

The Janet, Parry, from Liverpool to Virginia, is loſt on the coaſt of Ireland.

By a letter from T——n, in Devonſhire, we hear that in conſequence of a late determined cauſe in equity the Rector of that parith, attended by ſome conſtables and carpenters, went to the new built Methodiſt meeting in Peter ſtreet, and demanded the pulpit; but Roberts the Methodiſt preacher refuſed delivering it, on which the Rector ſet the carpenters to work, and in a few minutes it was carried into the ſtreets, laid across a pair of panniers on a horſe's back, and conveyed in triumph to the Rector's houſe.

NEWCASTLE, *March* 18. On Friday morning a young couple paſſed through here, in their way to Scotland, in wedding haſte; the Lady a perſon of conſequence, by appearance. They had contrived to ſend an expreſs before them, to have a chaiſe and freſh lady, or would certainly have been overtaken, as they were purſued by a Noble Lord, who was only three hours behind them.

We are told that a young Lady commenced an action at law againſt an elderly Gentleman for a breach of promiſe of marriage, which ſuit was to have been determined at the enſuing aſſizes at Lancaſter; but the Gentleman being apprehenſive of a heavy fine conſented to marry, and the nuptials were celebrated laſt week at Preſcot.

LEICESTER, *March* 18. At this aſſize a remarkable cauſe was tried, by a ſpecial jury, touching the right of inheritance to an eſtate at Botsford, in the vale of Belvoir, which by the deceaſe of an aunt was bequeathed by will to one Thomas Sanſome, and his heirs, but if the above Thomas Sanſome died before he attained the age of twenty one, and without iſſue, in that caſe to a ſiſter named in the will, and her heirs. About twenty five years ago the above Thomas Sanſome, on the very day he came of age (as appears by the verdict) was killed by a fall from a loaded waggon. The matter in diſpute was whether he was killed on Thurſday or Friday; if on the former day, the children of his ſiſter claimed under the will of the teſtator (and who had held the eſtate for ſome time under a decree in chancery) if he died on the Friday, the heir at law claimed. Upwards of twenty credible witneſſes ſwore poſitively to his being killed on Thurſday, and more than that number ſwore as poſitively to his being killed on Friday. The jury, after a fair hearing, gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff and heir at law.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1.

ON Friday the 12th ult. at about 11 o'clock, as the ſon of the Rev. Mr. W. DUNLAP, of King and Queen county, attempted to run from the kitchen to the manſion houſe, a ſquirrel he had in his pocket was ſtruck dead with lightning; the child providentially eſcaped without hurt. The ſquirrel was taken out of his pocket in the very poſture in which it had been ſitting, gnawing a grain of corn.

Extract of a letter from London, *Feb.* 9, 1769.

"In the courſe of yeſterday's debate the ſame ſuggeſtions were thrown out as in the Houſe of Lords, ſufficiently expreſſive of the inclination of Government to get rid of this very diſagreeable buſineſs, but attended with exhortations to maintain their own dignity. Upon the whole, I am fully perſuaded that by a little good management on both ſides a perfect union between Great Britain and her colonies may be happily reſtored.

"I underſtand, from Col. Barré, that the friends of America have in contemplation the bringing into Parliament a general conſideration of the affairs of that country, and to take in the various cauſes of diſtreſs; but I do not expect any good effects from it this ſeſſions, nor that the revenue acts will be repealed."

Laſt Friday were executed, purſuant to their ſentence (*being all* that were capitally convicted and condemned the laſt General Court) the following criminals, viz. Robert M'Machen, from Auguſta, for murder; William Jones (alias Richard Chapman) from Southampton, and James Biggars, from Bedford, for horſe-ſtealing; and John Derby (alias Derby Finn) from Weſtmoreland, for picking of pockets.

Arrived in James river, the Molly, Barron, from London; ſhe brings no later advices than what we have had already.

Advertiſements.

NORFOLK, *May* 31, 1769.

THIS is to inform the creditors of the late Col. *Robert Tucker*, deceaſed, that I have commenced a ſuit in chancery, in the *Huſtings* court of the city of *Williamſburg*, againſt Mr. *Thomas Newton*, one of the executors of the ſaid *Robert Tucker*, deceaſed, and *Robert Tucker*, ſon and heir of the ſaid *Robert Tucker*, deceaſed, and *Thomas Newton*, jun. and *Martha* his wife, in order to obtain a decree againſt the ſaid executors for the ſum of five hundred pounds ſterling, which I claim in right of my wife, and to eſtabliſh my title to a Negro girl given to my wife by her father, the ſaid *Robert Tucker*, before his deceaſe. The only reaſon I had for bringing this ſuit, in the above mentioned court, was that it might be poſitively and ſpeedily determined; therefore I give this publick notice to all perſons concerned, that if they think proper they may oppoſe my obtaining a decree.

JOHN [illegible]

POST OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1769.

NOTICE is hereby given that the rider between this place and *Fredericksburg* will, for the future, leave town every *Sunday* morning, and deliver the mail at *Fredericksburg* on *Tuesday* afternoon. He will leave that place on *Wednesday* morning, and arrive at this office on *Friday* afternoon, calling in his route at the offices of *Newcastle* and *Todd's Bridge*.

The *Hampton* rider will arrive on *Friday* afternoon, and leave town every *Saturday* morning, calling by the way at the *York* office.

The *Suffolk* rider arrives on *Saturday* morning, and leaves town that afternoon, calling at the *Smithfield* office.

The rider between *Newcastle* and *Petersburg* leaves that place on *Tuesday* morning, calling in his route at the offices of *Hanover* town and *Richmond*, and reaches *Petersburg* the same evening; from whence he will set out on *Wednesday* morning, and return, by the same way, to *Newcastle*.

The *Urbanna* rider arrives at this office on *Saturday* morning, leaves town the same afternoon, and arrives at *Urbanna* on *Sunday* evening; from whence he sets out on *Monday* morning, calling in his route at the offices of *Hobb's Hole*, *Leeds* town, and *Port Royal*, and delivers his mail at *Fredericksburg* on *Tuesday* afternoon.

JOHN DIXON, Deputy Postmaster.

VIRGINIA, &c.

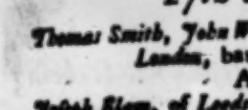
At a General Court held at the Capitol the 27th day of April, 1769.

Thomas Smith, *John Wright*, and *Henry Gray*, of *London*, bankers, plaintiffs,
Against
Joseph Elam, of *Leeds*, in *Great Britain*, *Thomas Gibbs*, *Josiah Granbery*, and *Joseph* [illegible], defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant, *Joseph Elam*, being beyond sea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the said [illegible] in their hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey [illegible], or secrete such effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the same; but that they deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demands of the plaintiffs, unto the said plaintiffs, upon their giving security to the clerk of this court for the return of the said effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as the court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered that the said defendant, *Joseph Elam*, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of *Suffolk*, in the county of *Nansemond*, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Wednesday *the 21st instant, before Mr.* Hay's *door, pursuant to a decree of* York *court,*



THE LAND late the property of Major *Alexander Finnie*, called *Porto Bello*, situated on *Queen's* creek, in *York* county, with two dwelling-houses and convenient buildings to each, and separated by a little marsh, and, as formerly advertised, its situation beautiful, the land good, [illegible] plenty of fish, no end to oysters close at the door, [illegible] one of the finest on the continent. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond and security.

N. B. Mrs. *Finnie* has her dower in the land.

MAY 30, 1769.

RUN away from WESTOVER, last week, a young dark Mulatto fellow named NICK, a ditcher by trade. He is very sensible and fair spoken, and understands his business perfectly well. He is rather under the middle size, has a white lock in his forehead, and a scar in the palm of one of his hands. Whoever brings him to me shall receive five pounds reward, if taken [illegible], or ten pounds if taken up in any other, besides what the law allows. W. BYRD.

To be R[illegible]ED *by the year, and may be entered on immediately,*

A [illegible]RGE and commodious [illegible]CK HOUSE, two stories high, near the [illegible]f in *Hampton*, which is well known, being the house Mrs. *Brough* so long kept tavern in, adjoining to it is a very good [illegible] kitchen, [illegible]ft, and private chamber, [illegible] good cellars, stable, [illegible]ecessary [illegible], garden, and yard. Such a tavern at *Hampton* is at this time wanted, and if well kept may depend on good encouragement. Any person inclinable to rent the said house is desired to apply for [illegible] to the Printer hereof, to Mrs. *Brough* in *Hampton*, or *William* [illegible]s in *Norfolk*.

To be SOLD *at vendue, for ready money, on* Thursday *the 15th of this instant* (June),

A LARGE assortment of *European*, *East* and *West India* GOODS. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM M'CAA, V. M.

N. B. *William M'Caa*, vendue master and broker in the borough of *Norfolk*, offers his sincere and hearty thanks to all his employers, and hopes for the continuance of their favours.

MAY 29, 1769.

RUN away from the ship *Amelia*, lying at *Bermuda Hundred*, on the 27th of this instant, five seamen, belonging to the said ship, viz. THOMAS GRIFFITHS, boatswain, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and of middle age. PATRICK CARVAN, mariner, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 26 years of age, and has red hair. RICHARD THOMAS, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years of age, and has black hair. JOSEPH WILSON, about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, his head shaved. JOHN MADDEN, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 28 years of age, and wears his hair. Each person, when they left the ship, had on the apparel of seamen.

I hereby offer the reward of TEN POUNDS to any person that will apprehend and convey the said five seamen, and deliver them at the said ship, or 40 s. for each of them; and I hereby forewarn all masters of vessels against hiring or entertaining any of the said seamen, as they will be prosecuted for the same.

THOMAS DUNCOMB.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1769.

THERE is a letter in the Post Office here directed to Mr. *Nathan Kost*, in *Virginia*. The Gentleman who lodged it brought it from *South Carolina*, and says it contains something that tends to the said *Kost's* advantage.

THREE POUNDS REWARD

WILL be given to any person who will apprehend and have conveyed home to the subscriber, living near *Fredericksburg*, a runaway convict servant named *James Lee*, of about 35 years of age, born near *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, the dialect of which county he speaks to great perfection. There is good reason to believe that he got on board a small eastern shore vessel that left *Fredericksburg* about the 2nd of *April*, commanded by one *Sterling*, from *Prince's* creek, in *Pocomoke*. Any Gentlemen who may happen to live in this man's neighbourhood are requested to make inquiry of him. *Lee* is a tall stout fellow, and, until reduced by sickness, remarkably strong and brawney; but, having been long afflicted with a cachexical complaint, he still has a dropsical appearance, his belly and legs being swollen, and his face sallow and bloated. He is a very little pitted with the smallpox, round shouldered, and has lost the first joint of the thumb of his right hand. He had on a blue short coat, or jacket, like a seaman's, but also took with him a drab coat, which he will probably put on, as making a better appearance, a double breasted swanskin waistcoat, blue breeches, and mottled yarn hose, though he had several other pair, both thread and worsted, and shoes with uncommon thick soles. He is a very tolerable practical farmer, and in particular an excellent ploughman. Being a very clownish ignorant fellow, and neither able to read nor write, I can hardly suppose him likely to frame a very plausible account of himself, and that therefore any person who happens to question him must easily discover him to be a runaway. The above reward shall be faithfully paid to any person who will deliver him to Mr. *Charles Yates*, in *Fredericksburg*, or to

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, in LUNENBURG county, near the head of *Great Nottoway*, the 14th of this instant *(May)* a convict servant man named JAMES BURKS, about 6 feet high, between 19 and 20 years old, born in *Ireland*, and speaks much on the brogue; had on a brown sailors jacket, but as he burnt my house I imagine he took every thing out of it that could be of any service to him, and likewise took a small bay mare. Whoever secures the said servant, or gives such intelligence as I may get him, shall have 40 s. reward, besides what the law allows. 2‖ JOHN MASON.

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, in LUNENBURG county, on the 15th of this instant *(May)* JOHN WYLIE, an *Irish* servant man, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 20 years of age, has black curled hair, and a very bumpy face, and though he speaks pretty plain yet discovers his native country by his pronunciation; he took with him a bright bay mare, about 13 hands and a half high, with a large star in her forehead, and roached mane, also a light gray broadcloth coat, a dark brown frieze jacket, and a pair of leather breeches. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and conveys him to me, shall have 40 s. reward.

‡ JAMES CRAIG.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 27, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMIE, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, who has on an osnabrug shirt and trousers, and Negro cotton waistcoat with large metal buttons, and says he belongs to *George Berry*, of *Albemarle* county, who is desired to send for him, and pay charges.

Tf WILLIAM LANE.

LANCASTER, *May* 22, 1769.

RUN away from the subscriber, about the 12th of *December* last, a Negro man named JACK, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 25 years old, has a down look, and has lost the two first joints of his little finger, though which hand I do not well remember, but believe it to be the left. Whoever conveys the said slave to me shall have 40 s reward, if taken in this colony, and 5 l. if out thereof.

2‖ THOMAS HUNTON.

N. B. The said slave has been much used to the whipsaw.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *King William* courthouse, a dark bay mare, 4 feet 2 inches high, and branded on the near buttock [illegible]. Whoever brings her to THOMAS LITTLEPAGE in *King William*, or MARY ANDERSON in *Hanover*, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward. 2‖ MARY ANDERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Sussex*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, about 8 or 9 years old, with a hanging mane and bob tail, and branded on the near buttock [illegible], posted, and appraised to 45 s.

‡ WILLIAM MOORE.

SO small a part of the money due for the tickets in Col. *Byrd's* lottery has been yet received that the trustees will be under a necessity of putting the bonds in suit if they are not discharged at the *Oyer* and *Terminer* court.

Treasury Office, *May* 24, 1769.

ALL those who are possessed of the old, tattered, or defaced Treasury notes, are desired to bring them to my office, that they may be exchanged either for gold, silver, or bills of a later emission.

JOHN. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, who are well acquainted with womens or mens wood heeled work, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber in *Williamsburg*. 2 ROBERT GILBERT.

*** He has a large quantity of fine *English* CALF SKINS on hand, part of which he would dispose of on very reasonable terms, for ready money.

THE G[illegible]

been pleas[illegible]
of the *Virginia* re[illegible]
ceded by th[illegible]
his Majest[illegible]
advertise [illegible]
lency's re[illegible]
concerne[illegible]
procuring [illegible]
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T[illegible]

quently [illegible]
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ports of e[illegible]

LO[illegible]

Moore's lottery, No. 34. [illegible] shou[illegible] be found, and offered to be transferred, it is the property of

GABRIEL THROCKMORTON.

NORFOLK, *May* 22, 1769.

I INTEND to leave this colony soon, for some time. ANDREW DUCHE.

WARWICK, *May* 16, 1769.

THE subscriber intends for BRITAIN immediately, and to return in a few months. JOHN LEITCH.

King William, May 23, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a short time.

AMBROSE LIPSCOMBE.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the 16th of* June *next, before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg,

ABOUT 700 acres of LAND, within three miles of the said city, lately belonging to *Christopher Robinson*, Esq; deceased, either entire or in parcels, as shall best suit bidders. A good title will be made, and credit allowed for one half the money until *October* next, and for the other half until *April* following, on giving bond and security to

4 THOMAS ROBINSON.

To be SOLD *at prime cost, payable in twelve months, giving bond and good security,*

ABOUT 600 l. sterling worth of goods, consisting chiefly of the following articles, viz. Woollens, haberdashery, millinery, cutlery, iron ware, &c. &c. invoice of which is lodged with Mr. *William Pierce*, merchant in *Williamsburg*. 2

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the 5th of* July *next, on the premises, at* ROCKY RIDGE,

THE TENEMENT now occupied by Mr. DAVID CARGILL.

Six months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond and security to

THOMAS WALKER.

WESTOVER, *May* 16, 1769.

I IMPORTED a hogshead of GROCERY this year, marked WB, in the *Theodorick*, Capt. *Wylie*, which through some mistake I have not yet received. I shall be extremely obliged to any Gentleman who will give me information of it. W. BYRD.

A PARCEL of VIRGINIA born NEGROES are to be exposed to sale at *Northumberland* court on the second *Monday* in *June* next, for ready money.

NER.

E.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a black mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, whose mane hangs on the left side, her hind feet white to the fetlocks, and branded on the near buttock 8, as nigh as I can make out, posted, and appraised to 4 l. 5 s.

JACOB COLEY.

Taken up, in *Halifax*, a dark bay mare, 4 feet 6 inches high, 7 years old, with a mealy nose, long mane and switch tail, trots and paces, and branded on both buttocks PL in a piece; also a bay yearling filly, unbranded. Posted, and appraised to 4 l.

RALPH OWEN.

Taken up, in *Dinwiddie*, a likely brindled heifer, with a white spot on her rump, white tail, some white under her belly, and marked with a slit in the right ear and a half moon under, and a crop and slit in the left; posted, and appraised to 30 s.

MILLINGTON SMITH.

Taken up, in *Prince George*, a bay gelding, about 13 hands high, about 6 years old, with a small star in his forehead, has a mealy nose, is a natural pacer, and branded on the near buttock as near as can be discovered IC; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

FRANCES EPPES.

Taken up, in *Dinwiddie*, a red heifer, about 3 years old, marked with a swallow fork and half moon under the right ear, and a half crop under the left; posted, and appraised to 21 s. 6 d.

GEORGE BLICK.

Taken up, in *Louisa*, a middle sized steer, all white but his head and neck, which is red, has a slip cut off the under part of each ear, and branded on the right thigh O; posted, and appraised to 50 s.

GEORGE BOURN.

Taken up, in *Augusta*, a black horse, about 9 years old, about 13 hands high, trots, has a small bell on, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock 2; posted, and appraised to 5 l. 10 s.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

Taken up, in *Augusta*, a black mare, about 5 or 6 years old, paces and trots, has a small star, and branded on the near shoulder IC; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

NATHAN GILLILAND.

Taken up, in *Louisa*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a star in his forehead, paces naturally, and branded on the near buttock IO; posted, and appraised to 6 l.

CHARLES SPROUCE.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a small star in her forehead, a ship on her nose, some saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock W; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a red and white steer, about two years old, marked with a crop, slit, and half moon, in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right; posted, and appraised to 20 s.

ANDREW REDFORD.

Taken up, in *Orange*, a well set dark bay mare, about 8 or 9 years old, about 4 feet 3 inches high, with a small blaze in her face, a white nose, both hind feet and the near fore foot white, has one (the right) wall eye, is a trotter, has been burnt for a fistula, and branded on the near shoulder, but too dull to be made out; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

JAMES MADISON.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a sorrel mare, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a small star in her forehead, has a white spot on the point of her near shoulder, nat docks, and branded on the near buttock TB, though very dull; posted, and appraised to 12 l.

JOHN HARPER.

Taken up, in *Brunswick*, eight hogs, *viz.* five barrows and three sows, marked with a swallow fork in the left ear; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a sorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a star in her forehead, some saddle spots, a hanging mane and sprig tail, had a small bell on, and branded on the near buttock [illegible], and on the near shoulder with an imperceptible mark; posted, and appraised to 7 l.

NATHANIEL ROBERTSON.

Taken up, in *Halifax*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 2 inches high, whose mane has been trimmed, but is much grown again, a sprig tail, is marked with a feather on the near flank and hip, but has no perceivable brand; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

ISAAC MARTIN.

Taken up, in *Halifax*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a long mane and switch tail, has some saddle spots, a blemish in the left eye, and branded on the near buttock [illegible]. posted, and appraised to 4 l.

JOSEPH ROBARD.

Taken up, in *Halifax*, a gray horse, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces, had on a bell, and branded on the near buttock H, but not plain; posted, and appraised to 5 l. 5 s.

GARRAT FITZGERALD.

Taken up, in *Buckingham*, a dark bay horse, 9 or 10 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces slow, is very dull, and branded on the near buttock [illegible] in a piece; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

JESSE JOHNS.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a red cow and calf, the cow marked with a half moon the under side of the left ear; posted, and appraised to 50 s.

DANIEL WILSON, jun.

JUST arrived in *James* river, from *Africa*, the ship *Amelia*, *Thomas Duncomb* master, with about 230 fine healthy

SLAVES,

consisting of men, women, and children, the sale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred* on *Tuesday* the 6th of *June* next.

JOHN WAYLES.
THOMAS TABB.

May 17, 1769.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 26*th of* June *next*,

A TRACT of LAND in *King William* county, whereon *James Hurt* now lives, within half a mile of *Mattapony* river, containing about 300 acres, whereon is a good new dwelling-house, good outhouses, with fine young orchards of peach and apple trees, and in good order for cropping. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *December* next, on giving bond and approved security to

7 ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, by virtue of a decree of the Worshipful Court of* Cumberland, *at* Prince Edward *courthouse, on* Monday *the* 21*st of* August *next, being court day*,

A PARCEL of LAND lying in the said county, containing [illegible] acres, whereon is a pretty good dwelling-house, and sundry other improvements; being the land whereon *James Stewart* [illegible] lived, and sold to satisfy a debt due to *William Walker* and *Robert Hastie* and Co. Credit will be allowed the purchaser until the [illegible] of *October* 1770, on giving bond and security to

7 JAMES [illegible], Sheriff.

ALL persons who have demands upon the estate of the late Col. *Peter Randolph* are desired to send a state of them to the executors, that they may be adjusted and paid in course of administration; and such as are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, to avoid suit.

ARCHIBALD CARY,
RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JOHN WAYLES,
SETH WARD. } Executors.

4

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 13, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow, belonging to *Henry Broadnax* of *Dinwiddie* county, who is desired to send for him, and pay charges.

WILLIAM LANE.

To be SOLD *by the subscriber, living in* Culpeper *county, in the* Northern Neck *of* Virginia,

THREE separate TRACTS of LAND, lying in the said county. One of them, on which the subscriber now lives, lies on *Rabble* run, and contains 2100 acres, has a very convenient plantation thereon, affording 130 acres of cultivated and improved land, great part of which is valuable [illegible] ground, now fit to sow to grain, the high land as well as bottoms rich, fertile, and remarkable clear of stone, and has a good dwelling, with kitchen, barn, and other convenient outhouses; the aforesaid stream is wonderfully calculated for watering the meadow land. The second tract lies on the [illegible] of the aforesaid run, containing 527 acres, mostly high land, but of a good strong soil. Both the said tracts are well watered and timbered. The third tract lies on one of the principal branches of [illegible], called *Conner's* river, containing 400 acres and a half, has a very valuable grist mill thereon lately erected, with [illegible] convenience, a stream that never fails, [illegible] about a mile and a half from the subscriber's plantation, and extremely good for cultivation. The said lands lie about 47 miles from two good markets on navigation. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

SOME time about the latter end of last March Thomas Underwood of Goochland county was on a bargain with me for a Negro boy I purchased of Mess. *M'Leand* and Bankhead, merchants at *Shocko's*, since which I have sold the boy to Mr. *Benjamin Harrifon*, jun. Lately I have been informed that *Underwood* claims the boy from the bargain we were about to make, and has reported that I first sold the boy to him, and in consequence of the purchase had paid me 60 l. 15 s. 9 d. The above affertions being absolutely false, induces me (by this publick method) to vindicate my character. Certainly if I sold *Underwood* the boy he must have had some conveyance for him, and if he had paid me any money he surely has a receipt for it, or can prove the payment by an indifferent person. Every one that is acquainted with this said *Thomas Underwood* knows him to be a man of so much caution that he never purchases but when he has a form [illegible] him, and never pays money (especially considerable sum), but he takes a receipt for it. Therefore as it is out of Mr. *Underwood's* power to produce any conveyance for the boy, or any receipt for money paid me, or my order, in consideration of my contract I made with him, it must be obvious to the world I am innocent of his reports, and that they are false and groundless.

JOHN AYLETT.

N. B. I have been informed that the aforesaid *Thomas Underwood* has purchased two bonds of mine due to *George Clough*, assignee of *John Pegram*, jun. After affirming what he well knew was false, I imagine he bought them with an intention to put some glass of truth on his report. I therefore desire that no one will take an assignment of those bonds, they being entered into before I attained the age of twenty one.

J. A.

STOLEN out of Mr. *Moody's* pasture, about the middle of *Apr* last, a dark bay mare, with a blaze in her face, has a pinched mane and bob tail, her brand unknown.——LOST last *November* a white horse, with a few brindled spots, about four years old, mark unknown.——Whoever brings the mares to me, in *Williamsburg*, shall have 10 s. reward, and for the horse [illegible]

WILLIAM PEARSON.

RUN AWAY,

A MULATTO fellow, named YORK, bought from Mr. *Moody* at *Barrow's* ferry last General Court. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, has short curled hair, is well made, very handsome, and has been used to go by water, as much as to wait in a house; he had on a blue [illegible] coat and a plaid one, good shoes and stockings, and a small cropped hat. Whoever brings him to me in *Goochland*, or to the Post Office in *Williamsburg*, shall have Forty Shillings reward.

MAY 18, 1769.

DAVID ROSS.

For SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of valuable LAND, lying on *Skimino* in the county of *Brunswick*, within 45 miles of *Petersburg*. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond with interest from the date, unless paid (which will be discharged) with good security, will be required.

Tf W. [illegible]

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, in [illegible] county, from *James Whaley*, overseer, one *Taylor Bleakley*, TOM, a Negro man [illegible] by name called *Tom Taylor*, of a middle size, [illegible] made for strength, about 25 years old, has been [illegible], and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and has a variety of clothes, but his common working [illegible] was died brown cotton. He managed several years [illegible] overseer for me, under Capt. *Robert Drewman*, at a plantation of mine on *Moratticus* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a dissembling artful [illegible], and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is [illegible] about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Esq. in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Moratticus*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, shall have the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, 5 l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20 l. paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents or in separate parcels, agreeable to the first surveys.

Tf HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and [illegible] Week after. —— ⁂ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.